

THE DRUNKEN ARMY OF FLORIDA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOK, N.Y.
Off Pensacola Fla., Feb. 22, 1861.
Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1861.
Quite unexpectedly to us, an opportunity is today presented to forward, by private conveyance, letters to our friends at the North. I need not tell you that I embrace it with avidity, to apprise you of the state of existing things at this place.
Since our arrival here on the 3d inst., our life has been one of comparative inactivity: our vessel has been drifting first one way, then the other, with the "screw up;" and we relieving the monotony of our life by speculating at what period our progressive Government will see fit to communicate such orders to us, that we may rearrange affairs at this place. We have been expecting them, and that to the effect that will justify us in the immediate retaking of the Navy Yard, and other property, now in the hands of the insurgents.
This movement of Secession in this portion of the State of Florida is a perfect farce, and is destined to become a complete failure. Already the major portions of the inhabitants of Pensacola are fully satisfied with, and assert that they have had sufficient of the novel excitement they have been for some time participating in, and now that they are beginning to feel some of the effects of separating themselves from their sister States, are thoroughly disgusted with the sublime fiasco of independence.
Personal observation and communication have proved anew to me what I assured you was the case in my last letter, viz: That there are still remaining here many good and true Union-loving men—men who have not been carried away by this suicidal excitement, but are those who have gazed into the future, and have discerned the terrible and inevitable results of the inauguration and carrying out of this movement.
A portion of these loyal men come off to our vessel whenever an opportunity occurs, so that they may escape observation, and almost invariably bring with them, for our sustenance and comfort, some of the necessities of life. Such has been their noble and heroic conduct, that both our officers and crew will refer to this epoch as a memorable one in the history of the Secession era.
The town of Pensacola is held in possession by a mob of about 400 persons, 300 of these being from Alabama; those from Mississippi that were recently here, have decamped to their homes. They came here with the avowed intention of assisting the undisciplined gang, called soldiers, that were here before them, but it would seem their only purpose in visiting this section, was of eating and drinking everything there was to be obtained, either by fair or foul means, and then evacuating; in this they were eminently successful, and when they had accomplished it, shook off the dust of their feet against the city.
The citizens that have visited our vessel, inform us that the condition of these so-called soldiers is miserable beyond description, they possess no money, clothes or provisions—in fact it is nothing more than a drunken rabble, being such a terror to the whole neighboring county, that the establishment of a guard has been necessary to protect the wives and families of certain citizens. These outlaws have been in the expeditions, entered houses when the male members were absent, and with pistols presented at the heads of the provisions the house contained; in case of refusal, as has occurred in one instance, insult upon insult has heaped upon the heads of the unprotected females. Their sole occupation is nothing less than robbery, and every chance that is given is availed of by them.
As you are well aware, they have possession of Fort McKea and Barrancas, and they have erected a few six-pounders along the beach. This seems, as far as my observation extends, to be everything of note or importance accomplished by them. Discipline and order are unknown within their ranks.
I have to inform you that the U. S. steamer Wyandott enters and departs from the port with a flag of truce flying at her mast-head! It makes our very blood boil to witness this humiliating spectacle, and the bowing of the knee by the President of our country to these highwaymen of the deepest cast. We have thought how truly lamentable it is that such inefficiency and weakness, as has recently been observed by us, should have characterized the administration of our Executive head.
Among the other atrocities committed by this gang, "fighting for liberty," is that at the time of the capture, or rather surrender of the Navy Yard, there was deposited there 7,000 tons of coal for our naval vessels, belonging to the United States Government. This coal these fellows are at present selling at a ruinous price; in fact, simply what it cost to freight it; and the proceeds are being appropriated by them. If this can be called aught else but robbery, I should like to know it.
I would not have you to understand that the men under arms here are such deeply dyed characters as those alluded to, who, for personal emolument, would stop by any means, base and atrocious it may be; not by any means. As I truly believe that some among them, unconnected with these base acts, are perfectly sincere in their convictions, and think that the taking up of arms is justifiable, these misguided men are those whom we should pity; they will soon discern the error of their ways. On the contrary, there are others who do not at all sympathize with them, but for the sake of their lives are really compelled to join the rebel band, and assent to every proposition advanced by them.
In connection with this, I have to tell you that an old, grey-headed man, whose winters had numbered seventy or more, and who had resided in Pensacola for 20 years, was driven from the place a short time since. He was given but four hours notice by the leaders to leave, and was told that if after the expiration of that period he remained, they would not answer for his personal safety. The tottering old man, upon the verge of the grave, and one whom a savage would not harm, was driven from friends and home simply because he had avowed he still loved the glorious Union. He is now living on board the Wyandott, where no harm can come to him. I narrate this to reveal how far their espousage extends.
The only one thing desired by us is to receive orders from Washington to retake the Government property here. We could disperse the parties that now have possession of it in two hours, and hold it with our soldiers and sailors against any odds.
It is becoming perfectly outrageous that we

XXXVII CONGRESS.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1861.
The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution was received and ordered to be printed.
Mr. THOMSON (Dem., N. J.), presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.
Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.
The bill to organize the Territory of Colorado was taken up.
Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.
Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) opposed the amendment of the House.
The House Amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 36; Nays, 18.
The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Nevada was taken up and passed.
The bill to organize the Territory of Dakota was taken up and passed.
A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreement of vote of the two Houses on the amendment of the Post-Route bill.
The Post-Route bill was taken up.
Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented the credentials of Ira Harris, Senator elect from the State of New-York.
Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) then moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Post-Route bill, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.
Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) introduced a supplemental Post-Route bill. Laid over to be printed.
The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance.
The amendment to the Arenal in Texas was taken up, on the ground that Texas had taken possession of the Arenal.
Mr. FENNER (Rep., Me.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Consular bill.
The bill was agreed to.
The bill to amend the act in relation to the Army bill, most of which were disagreed to.
Mr. BAKER (Rep., Oregon) offered an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, and argued in favor of its adoption.
Mr. LANE (Dem., Va.) moved that the amount be not sufficient to pay for the protection.
Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) spoke against the amendment, claiming that it was against the rules of the Senate and against the Constitution. He might as well ask for money to protect travelers to Charleston, or along the avenue, in what is called the present "artificial crisis."
Mr. BAKER replied, saying that the Senator from Virginia had a Constitutional objection to everything. Don Quixote was not more ferocious fighting against the windmill. He thought, if the Senator's views prevailed, it might soon be necessary to have protection in going to Charleston.
Mr. MASON said that on the question of propriety the Senator was evidently educated in a different school from himself. If the Constitution was to be decided when spoken of, then the Senator and those with whom he sits will soon make the Government, as, indeed, they have already done, a Government of irresponsible power. States have abandoned, broken, and violated the Constitution, and the Senator might rest assured that the people of Charleston will take no protection of the Government; they want no aid from this Government—Yeas 17.
The amendment was adopted—Yeas 23, Nays 17.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment to give a full set of the Congressional Globe to each Senator who has not received one.
The amendment was debated at some length, and disagreed to.
After further consideration, the bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.
Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Ill.) rose to present the petition of 226 voters of Illinois, praying for the admission of the State of Illinois to the Union.
Mr. EDGERTON (Rep., Ohio) objected.
Mr. KELLOGG was surprised that any one should be unwilling to admit an expression of the people, while we are being hurried into the calamities of civil war and the disruption of the Government is threatened.
Mr. EDGERTON replied the gentleman could present the petition under the rules.
The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the act in relation to the Crittenden proposition.
The SPEAKER presented the proceedings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, laid on the table.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) resumed his remarks in favor of it, which he argued merely gave a construction to laws already in existence. It was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President the means for performing his duty, and to point out the mode in which he should do it. He repeated that the President should have the power to execute the Constitution in all its parts. The highest duty of a government, which dates far anterior to all constitutions, is to preserve its existence.
Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) said it was the purpose of the amendment to drive through the bill by the pressure of an irrepressible rule. As this was a foregone conclusion, he hoped it would pass at once, to the end that the people of Virginia and the South may be aroused to the perils which menace their destruction. He defiantly challenged them to assume the attitude of hostility to the Union, and to the destruction of the Republic. He knew the Republican party are resolved never to recognize the independence of the seceded States, nor to surrender the control over the captured forts. In short, they are resolved to permit the South no other alternative but submission or subjugation. In the event that the South declines to capitulate, he would hold up to the world the example of the South, so bold as to deny this assertion? He desired to proclaim to the country that the policy of the dominant party and the incoming Administration is to carry slaughter and sword into the bosoms of the people of the South, rather than tolerate the existence of a Southern Confederacy. The object is to chastise and subdue the seceded States.
By this bill the President may carry on against them a vigorous hostility. In fact, it was a measure of fratricidal and civil war clearly against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.
Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) said Mr. Pryor had indulged in a strain of declamation and denunciation similar to that of his colleague (Mr. Bocock). The Republicans were accused of mediating coercion, when everything they had done and said had no such bearing. The gentleman expressed the hope that the bill could be passed for the purpose of restoring Virginia and the South. He did not thus speak to reason, to the bill, or to Congress, but to the Convention of Virginia, and to the assemblies of the South who are taking action against their own mother country. The gentleman's own statement that a Confederacy exists within the United States is a statement to drive around the corner, and to mean of power and protection we can command. If we are a nation, we ought to show it. What are the pillars of government? Goodness, wisdom, and power. There can be no Government without power, and no law without sanction, the sanction of which would be mere advice, and of no binding force. He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the bill, which only extended the provisions of existing laws, Jefferson and Madison and other Presidents had power to call out State troops. He repeated that the bill is intended to aid in the execution of the laws, maintain our common Government, and protect and shield our citizens in all sections. He did not make war on the Southern States, but every man who raised his hand against the Government, as in the Southern States, was in rebellion against it. If gentlemen have affection for the country, let them rally around its standard. There is no peace if people will not show their loyalty. The power and duty of society depend on the Government, which every man is bound to support, and the Government is bound to support every man. There was no right for any State to secede.
Mr. CURTIS replied that his purpose was to support the Constitution as it is, until some power shall be vested in him to do otherwise. He had sworn to support the Constitution, and must do so. It may not be necessary to reinforce the army of the public mind. He (Curtis) recognized rebellion and civil war as existing in the South. He would resort to all honorable means to avoid a conflict of arms and did not believe it would be necessary to move an army either into the people carry their hostilities against the United States.
Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.), though not satisfied with Mr. Curtis' remarks, must accept it. He asked of another question. In executing and enforcing the laws, do you hold it necessary in doing so to reinforce the Southern force, in possession of the Federal Government, and to recapture the property?
Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) replied, he was not going to say in open session and in public, what it may

THE CHARGE IN MR. LINCOLN'S ROUTE.

We lay before our readers a statement of the facts which are said to have led to the alteration of the programme of Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington. Though not strictly connected with the subject in hand, it may be stated that the original route, as planned by Gen. Scott, was for Mr. Lincoln to come by way of Pittsburgh, thence on by the Pennsylvania Central through Harrisburg to Philadelphia, and thence to Washington, on the very train which he finally took. It is not necessary to go into the reasons why another programme was adopted. The matter of Mr. Lincoln's personal safety, however, was one that was never lost sight of, in fact precautions looking to this were taken everywhere.
The facts, as given by Superintendent Kennedy, are substantially as follows: The police authorities of Baltimore had come to the conclusion that there would be little demonstration of any kind during Mr. Lincoln's passage through the city. Indeed, so firmly had they become convinced of this, and that there would be no riotous proceedings, that they had determined to employ a force of only twenty men for the special duty of attending to the route of the Presidential cortege through Baltimore. The reason alleged for this course was that they wished to demonstrate to the country and to the world the law-and-order character of the city.
This coming to the ears of Gen. Scott, he at once declared that one of two things must be done: either a military escort must be provided for Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore, or there must be a coup de main by which he should be brought through the city unknown to the populace. Under the circumstances, it was thought that the employment of a military escort might create undue excitement, and the cause of its being brought into requisition misinterpreted. The alternative of employing strategem was therefore determined upon. A messenger—a civilian, and not a military man, carrying three or four letters from men high in position, and one from Gen. Scott, was therefore immediately dispatched to Philadelphia. He had an interview, and delivered his letters sometime toward midnight of last Thursday. It is not known that the fact was communicated to any other person than Mr. Lincoln on that night. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, was apprised of the deviation from the published plan of his journey before he left Philadelphia. The messenger then went on to make arrangements for the special train which conveyed Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg the next morning.
Superintendent Kennedy, who had accompanied the President in the special train from this city, took his leave on Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock. After calling on a few friends, he took the 11 p. m. train and returned to New-York. The next morning, on going to his office, he found several letters reciting the fact of the inadequacy of the police force ordered out for the reception at Baltimore. He determined to proceed thither, to induce, if possible, a change in the arrangements. It so happened that he went on from Philadelphia in the very train which conveyed Mr. Lincoln, although he was not aware of it at the time. Arrived at Baltimore, he went to the Police Headquarters, on Holiday street, and learned that, yielding to the pressure of public opinion, the police authorities had determined to have out the whole force, though they still believed that twenty men would be all sufficient. "Nobody is going to turn out," said they; "nobody will take any interest in the thing." Mr. Kennedy told them they would find the people of Baltimore very much interested, and that the full force would be needed; he had found it very convenient in New-York, and they would find it very necessary there.
At 10 o'clock a dispatch was received from John S. Giddings, Railroad Superintendent, stating that Mr. Lincoln had gone to Washington. This was posted up on the newspaper bulletins, but the people pronounced it a hoax, and as designed to lessen the turnout. Another dispatch was shown, but this time from one of the Committee at Harrisburg, stating that Mr. Lincoln was there, and would start at 9 o'clock for Baltimore. Other dispatches came, but no one was believed but this. One came from Washington stating that Mr. Lincoln had arrived. But this was discredited, and looked upon as a plan to diminish the crowd, which was one of the largest ever assembled in the Monumental City. Franklin street, Center street, North street, and in the neighborhood of Battle Monument, was one dense mass of human beings. Mr. Lincoln never received any invitation to visit Baltimore. The Committee from that city all arrived in Harrisburg after Mr. Lincoln had departed. It should be said that no disguise of any sort was adopted by Mr. Lincoln, all reports to that effect being entirely false.
The Fall River steambreak line to Boston announces that the hour of departure of their boats will be changed, on Thursday next, to 3 p. m., from this city.

THE OCEAN INDIAN TROUBLES.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.
The communication from this city in regard to the Ohio Indians, published in the papers of the 21st, was erroneous. The Indian Agent, though long confined to his house by serious illness, has to the letter followed the instructions of the Department, which he will fearlessly continue to execute, although his own life and the peace of his family have been endangered by the lawless mobs.
The Indians were uncompromising until about thirty of them were induced by a few debased white men to come to this city, knowing the agent was unable to reach them. The whites were making threats, and not the Indians.
LATER FROM DENVER CITY.
FORT KENNETH, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.
Mr. Frost's mule train, consisting of five wagons, from St. Joseph for Pike's Peak, passed here early this morning, being the first of the season. The teams were in good condition. Weather clear and warm. The Central, Overland, and California and Pike's Peak express coaches passed here at 8 a. m., with the following:
DENVER, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.
The mining prospects are daily improving, and quartz mills will soon be turning out considerable gold. Paying diggings are now being worked along the Platte, a short distance above this city.
THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.
TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.
A proclamation has been issued convening Parliament on the 16th of March, for the dispatch of business.
THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.—The ten cases of muskets seized by Superintendent Kennedy from the Monticello on the 22d January, he still retains possession of, notwithstanding considerable bluster, and the seizure of vessels on the part of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and also strenuous exertions by Messrs. Lamar and Crowell of this city to wrest them away. Our trouble seems to be that the real owners do not come forward and claim them. Mr. Kennedy has given bonds for the safe keeping of the arms, and we believe matters in other respects, retain their status quo. Last Friday, Messrs. Lamar and Crowell called on the Superintendent, but we believe the result of the interview was not specially satisfactory to those gentlemen. Gov. Brown seized the three New-York vessels a few hours after this visit.
WASHINGTON DESCRIBED.—This is the title of a well got up book containing 210 pages descriptive of the Capital City, and very handy for the visitor to have with him, beside containing much useful information for the general reader.
—George W. King, who has kept a hotel at Oxford, Benton County, Indiana, and is now, together with two other men, confined in the county jail, on the charge of murdering one Doctor J. H. Rowe, writes to THE TRIBUNE for information as to the whereabouts of the said Dr. Rowe. Mr. King says Dr. R. left his hotel on the night of the 28th of August, 1859, clandestinely in his debt. He left with a saddle mare, and an old buggy painted green. Dr. Rowe is reported to be from Sussex County, New-Jersey, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, dark whiskers and dark eyes, and is rather reserved in his manners. Mr. King offers \$50 reward for information as to his whereabouts, or \$200 for his return to Oxford, Benton Co., Indiana.

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.
Office No. 1 Astor House, corner of Vesey St.
Facilities for the transportation of Passengers to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all other towns in the West, South-West, and South, are guaranteed for speed and comfort by any route. Through trains for the West leave New-York (foot of Courtland St.)—Morning Express, 7 a. m.; Evening Express, 6 p. m. Sleeping and smoking cars on all trains.
Fare always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other route.
For details, Freight of all descriptions can be forwarded to any point on the Railroad of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by RAILROAD, STEAMSHIP, or by any of the navigable rivers of the West, by the West-ward-bound steamers from Pittsburgh.
The rates of Freight to and from any point of the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from any point of the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are as follows: Merchants and shippers interested in the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely on the promptness of their service, and the safety of their cargo. This Company also maintains an Extensive Accommodation Line, by which parties desiring to visit the West, can travel comfortably and cheaply. For further particulars, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at New-York, or to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at any of the principal stations.
LEITCH & CO., Freight Agents, 1 South William St. (near the Astor House), New-York.
McDONALD & BROWN, Freight Agents, No. 1 Battery Place.
ENOCH LEWIS, General Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

THE GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
A HOUSE AND STABLES, on improved City Property, in the heart of the city, near the Grand Central Station, and within 2 minutes of the City Hall. The grounds are well laid out with Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. Apply to W. B. BROWN, No. 2 Centre St., New-York.